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L A T E C A B L E S

Argentine Ministry of Agriculture reports 1940-41 grain crops reduced since first official estimates released on December 13, 1940, by reason of recent excessive rains. Crop cutturns now indicated as follows, with 1939-40 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 270,430,000 bushels (119,453,000), rye 17,763,000 (13,582,000), barley 36,734,000 (39,090,000), oats 48,501,000 (60,117,000), flaxseed 65,351,000 bushels (39,935,000). Quality also reported impaired.

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Argentina 1940-41 cotton acreage, second official estimate placed at 831,000 acres compared with a first estimate of 903,000 acres and last year's second estimate of 927,000 acres. The harvest area for 1939-40 was recently placed at 728,000 acres.

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Manchuria trade sources place the 1940 perilla crop at 40,800 short tons compared with the official estimate of 71,600 tons in 1939. Information now indicates that higher prices for seed being paid to farmers this season is resulting in a larger quantity available for crushing, and oil exports are expected to be above last year's low level. (See page 26.)

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In connection with the new British meat ration whereby consumers may spend only 23 cents weekly for meat beginning January 9, it is stated that in the future the ration will be announced weekly and will probably vary between 20 and 30 cents weekly. An order will be made further restricting meals in restaurants, hotels, and cafes to one basic dish consisting of a single serving of one of the following: Meat, fish, poultry, eggs, cheese. Butchers located in districts in which meat is short or unobtainable are being supplied with canned or corned beef. (See page 43.)

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G R A I N SBELGIUM STRETCHES
BREAD-GRAIN SUPPLIES . . .

Under normal conditions, Belgium produced only about 25 percent of its bread-grain requirements and was therefore greatly dependent upon imports. Before the European War, fairly large stocks had been accumulated, which together with domestic production were stretched by rationing to meet home needs until the 1940 crops became available. The 1940 crops are not expected to last long, however, and the possibility of importing any grain is slight. The authorities have therefore taken steps to control and utilize all grain supplies in the country.

A census of production was ordered on last June 15, since which date a farmer has not owned the grain he produced but has the right merely to keep the amounts needed for seeding purposes, for food for his family and help, and for feeding his livestock. He is held responsible to his municipality for any residue, and the municipality is responsible to the State for the collective harvests. The municipalities have the authority to see that the farmers obey the laws and deliver the quantities of grain required of them. If a crop exceeds the estimated cutturn, any surplus must be given up; if it falls below expectations, on the other hand, an official must be called as a witness during threshing operations.

Since May 10, 1940, bread has been rationed in Belgium. The daily allowance of 450 grams decreed on that date was reduced to 300 grams on May 26 and again to 225 grams on June 6, following the general census of supplies. The flour ration was set at 170 grams, and all grain products, such as semolina, oatmeal, etc., at 20 grams. At the same time, a decree was issued regulating the manufacture and sale of pastries and prohibiting the serving of bread with meals in eating places.

The use of wheat, rye, maslin, or spelt for animal feeding was forbidden on July 6, and on July 10 the use of flour from these grains was restricted to bread making only, although a later decree authorized the use of flour for macaroni. On August 1, it was decreed that all wheat, rye, spelt, and maslin, whether imported or domestically produced, was to be used for flour making alone, and the extraction rate for the milling of wheat was set at 85 percent.

The present bread ration in Belgium of 225 grams a day is equal to about 56 ounces a week and compares with 71 ounces reported for the Netherlands, 70 for France, 35 for Poland, and 80 for Germany. In Denmark the bread ration was established at about 53 ounces of rye and 18 of white bread, but for January-March the allowance of rye bread was reported to have been increased by about one-third.

V E G E T A B L E O I L S A N D O I L S E E D S

**MANCHURIAN PERILLA CROP
LOWEST IN YEARS**

The official estimate for the 1940 Manchurian perilla crop remains unchanged at 51,800 short tons. Production has steadily declined in recent years in spite of a 5-year Government program to substantially increase the output by 1941. In normal years the bulk of the crop is shipped to Dairen where a portion of the seed is exported, and part of it is processed by local mills for export. In recent years, however, a larger percentage of the seed has been crushed. From the 1939 crop a much smaller quantity of the seed arrived at Dairen. It is generally believed that farmers were dissatisfied with the official price and kept the seed for their own use or disposed of it through unofficial channels. The official price for seed at the beginning of the 1940 season was \$2.10 per 100 pounds in bulk at Dairen, compared with \$1.95 at the same time the previous year. Because of the small quantity received from the 1939 crop, a bonus of 66 cents per 100 pounds has been offered for deliveries from the new crop, made by farmers between October 13, 1940, and April 30, 1941.

In September 1940 the control of purchase, crushing, and exports of perilla seed and byproducts was taken over by the Manchuria Staple Produce Company, otherwise known as the Soybean Monopoly. The Monopoly now controls all oil-producing crops and their byproducts.

**MANCHURIA: Area, production, and yield of perilla seed,
1935 to 1940**

Year	Area <u>1,000 acres</u>	Production <u>Short tons</u>	Yield per acre	
			<u>Pounds</u>	
1935.....	509	200,216		786
1936.....	447	161,854		724
1937.....	388	132,677		683
1938.....	326	101,646		624
1939.....	339	71,650		423
1940.....	183	51,808		551

South Manchurian Railway Company, 1935-1938, and Ministry of Industry of Manchoukuo, 1939-1940.

Exports of perilla seed, oil, and cake were far below normal during the 1939-40 season. Total shipments of seed and cake went to the Japanese Empire, 95 percent of the oil to the United States, and the other 5 percent to European countries.

MANCHURIA: Exports of perilla seed, perilla oil, and perilla cake,
October-September 1939-40, with comparisons

Year beginning October 1	:Japanese:						Total
	United States	Europe	China	Empire	Others		
	: 1,000 pounds						
<u>Perilla seed</u>							
Average -							
1933-34 to 1937-38	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	141,067
Annual -							
1937-38	c/	c/	832	113,451	0	114,283	
1938-39	c/	c/	4,332	137,289	9,231	150,852	
1939-40	-	-	-	11,023	-	11,023	
<u>Perilla oil</u>							
Average -							
1933-34 to 1937-38	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	29,814
Annual -							
1937-38	18,495	d/ 5,471	185	12	1,859	26,022	
1938-39	27,472	d/ 15,174	1,285	4	2,394	46,329	
1939-40	17,416	882	-	-	-	18,298	
<u>Perilla cake</u>							
Annual -							
1937-38	c/	c/	218	40,687	0	40,905	
1938-39	c/	c/	176	60,642	99	60,917	
1939-40	-	-	-	26,455	-	26,455	

Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of Manchoukuo.

a/ Japan proper, Chosen, and Taiwan. b/ Not available by destinations.

c/ Included with others, if any. d/ Great Britain and Germany; other European countries included with others, if any.

PERILLA OIL: Imports into the United States, by countries of origin,
calendar years 1937-1940

Country of origin	1937	1938	1939	1940 a/
	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds
Netherlands	2,266	-	162	-
China	4,175	1,644	1,003	121
Japan	16,233	15,237	22,415	4,630
Kwantung	20,789	14,940	27,704	6,287
Others	128	-	-	-
Total	43,591	31,821	51,284	11,038

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ 11 months, January-November.

C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R S

UNITED KINGDOM COTTON SITUATION . . .

Cotton import control was being tightened in the United Kingdom effective January 13 to facilitate the planning of freight allotments and shipping policy in general. The open general license for imports of raw cotton from the British and French Empires, Egypt, and the Sudan was revoked. Henceforth, imports of these cottons will also be subject to separate licenses for each individual shipment, as have been all other cottons for some time.

According to a recent cable, the spot cotton market at Liverpool, during the week ended January 3 was quiet. Sales totaled around 15,000 bales. Trade in "agreement" cotton - cotton acquired under the United States-British cotton/rubber exchange agreement - was reported to have been restricted owing to the uncertainty about qualities to be delivered. Forward business in all types of cotton was handicapped by the lack of license and freight allotments. Import buying, for the same reasons, was much restricted. There was no business in United States c.i.f.'s, since a December freight quota failed to materialize and January prospects are uncertain. No licenses were obtainable for Argentine and Peruvian cottons, and none had been issued by January 3 for Brazilian January shipment. Freight scarcity also impeded trading in Indian, Egyptian, and other African c.i.f.'s.

Recent aerial attacks on Liverpool and the Manchester district have created some additional difficulties for the cotton trade, though it is reported that mill activity has undergone little change. There seems to have been some physical damage affecting cotton and cotton-goods supplies as well as facilities of transportation and communication. These developments have been reflected in the futures market by covering of hedges against raw cotton lost or damaged.

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JAPANESE COTTON MILLS
USING LESS AMERICAN COTTON . . .

Recent trends in the Japanese cotton market indicate now that imports of American cotton in 1940-41 may be no greater than 250,000 bales, a 72 percent reduction from last year's total of 896,000 bales, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Imports of raw cotton from all countries during the current year, September-August, are expected to decline to about 1,525,000 bales from last year's total of 2,142,000 bales and an average of 3,700,000 bales for the 5 pre-war years, 1933 to 1937. Japanese cotton mills are already operating at little more than half of normal capacity

with poor prospects for immediate improvement. The present situation is attributed largely to the loss of cotton-textile export markets in the empire areas of European belligerents since the middle of 1940. The existence of excessive stocks of piecegoods and yarns in Japan and continued severe restrictions of sales on the domestic market also are contributing factors.

The anticipated revival of cotton-goods exports during the closing months of 1940 did not materialize despite reports of reduced stocks of Japanese piecegoods abroad. Transportation difficulties and inability to agree on methods of payment have hampered trade to some extent, while the local situation in many markets militates against the sale of Japanese goods. Access to markets in the Mediterranean area, continental Europe, and many African colonies has been difficult or impossible because of the British blockade or import restrictions.

**JAPAN: Imports of raw cotton, by countries,
September 1940, with comparisons
(In bales of 473 pounds net)**

Country	September-August			September		
	1937-38		1938-39	1939-40	1938	1939
	Bales	Bales	a/	Bales	Bales	b/
United States.....	674,687	851,493		895,800	56,608	15,462
India	656,556	1,048,836		663,500	75,851	60,950
Egypt	79,470	150,753		133,300	11,865	10,558
China	335,585	c/ 65,377	c/	7,600	14,444	c/ 0:c/ 1,100
Brazil	183,313	352,242		220,000	53,024	70,319
Others	125,321	220,057		222,100	3,834	22,592
Total.....	1,054,932	2,688,758	2,142,800	2,156,626	179,881	99,900

Compiled from Japanese trade sources. a/ Revised. b/ Preliminary. c/ Japanese Ministry of Finance figures for 1938-39 show imports of 269,132 bales of Chinese cotton and about 200,000 bales for 1939-40. Presumably imports for military account are not reported by trade sources.

The downward revision of prospective Japanese imports of American cotton from the recent forecast of 400,000 bales, is based on 3 principal factors: (1) Osaka quotations for Brazilian cotton during November averaged about 17 percent lower than those for comparable grades of American, or 10.28 cents per pound against 12.45 (nominal prices), respectively; (2) stocks of American are said to be sufficient for 5 or 6 months, with buying interest until about May expected to be limited mainly to special growths such as California cotton and (3) more strict enforcement by the Government of the link system favoring cheaper growths in the granting of permits to importers.

Transportation difficulties continue as a handicap to imports of Brazilian cotton, but it is believed that cargo space will be provided for as much as 425,000 bales during 1940-41 compared with last year's

imports of 220,000 bales. About 270,000 bales are reported to have been shipped already, and 155,000 additional bales have been ordered. Importers hope to get 600,000 bales of Brazilian this year and have requested shipping space on Japanese boats for 50,000 bales monthly, but were granted space for only 30,000 bales, subject to later revision.

Arrivals of Indian cotton during the current year are now expected to reach at least 600,000 bales, representing a reduction of about 10 percent from the 1939-40 total of 664,000 bales. This relatively favorable maintenance of Indian purchases is accounted for by the fact that imports of Indian cotton are still linked to exports of Japanese piecegoods to that country, and prices of Indian cotton are still relatively low. The average quotation for Indian fine Akola at Osaka during November was equivalent to 7.73 cents per pound or 38 percent below that for American middling 15/16 inch. Every effort is being made to maintain the piecegoods export trade with India, Japan's largest export market for cotton goods in recent years.

Peruvian cotton is expected to supplement some Egyptian, apparently as a result of difficulties encountered in obtaining adequate supplies of Egyptian under present political and military conditions. It is believed that imports of Peruvian, formerly included in "other countries," will reach 100,000 bales in 1940-41. The estimate for Chinese cotton is about 100,000 bales and for miscellaneous growths, including Egyptian, 50,000.

The quota for cotton-yarn production for export was reduced to 85,000 bales (of 400 pounds) monthly for November and December from the former rate of 110,000 bales. Mill consumption during 1940-41, estimated on the basis of this reduced quota, would total about 1,500,000 bales compared with 2,546,000 bales for 1939 and 1,155,000 bales for the first 6 months of 1940. Current prospects indicate a continuation of the 85,000-bale yarn-production quota.

Several mergers and amalgamations of the spinning industry have been completed in recent weeks as part of the reorganization plans previously reported. A movement is under way looking toward eventual amalgamation and standardization of the whole cotton-textile industry in order to reduce costs of production and more easily meet competition abroad. Increased payments for Chinese cotton have been recommended as a means of encouraging production expansion within the yen bloc.

The agreement between the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association and American cotton manufacturers covering cotton goods exports to the United States was renewed for another year beginning January 1. The agreement permits exports of 100 million square yards of Japanese piecegoods annually to the United States, although only 30 million yards were actually shipped in 1940.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON,
AUGUST-OCTOBER 1940

COTTON: Summary of world exports, August-October,
average 1923-1932, and seasons 1937 to 1940

Exporting countries	August-October				
	Quantity				
	Average : 1937 1923-1932:	1938	1939	1940	
United States	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
British India	2,251	1,757	1,122	1,853	372
Egypt	395	263	423	420	a/
Brazil	283	410	354	421	132
Peru	26	288	345	346	237
Argentina	84	134	117	115	56
Sudan	33	15	56	32	19
Total 7 countries	5	68	82	39	80
Total excluding British India:	3,077	2,935	2,499	3,226	-
Compiled from official sources.	a/ Data not available.				

COTTON: Exports from principal exporting countries, August-October,
average 1923-1932, and seasons 1933 to 1940. a/

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August-October							
	Quantity			Percentage of total				
	Average: 1923-1932	1938	1939	1940	Average: 1923-1932	1938	1939	1940
Exports from the United States to	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-
Germany *	615	120	20	0	27	11	1	0
United Kingdom	460	127	670	251	20	11	36	68
France	276	139	206	0	12	17	11	0
Italy	179	86	127	0	8	8	7	0
Spain	90	2	89	0	4	b/	5	0
Soviet Union	c/ 60	0	0	58	3	0	0	16
Belgium	51	32	56	0	2	3	3	0
Netherlands	38	23	85	0	2	2	5	0
Sweden	18	25	123	1	1	2	7	0
Portugal	12	7	23	d/	1	1	1	b/
Poland & Danzig	6	45	5	0	b/	4	b/	0
Other Europe.....	17	133	68	1	1	11	3	b/
Total Europe	1,823	789	1,472	311	81	70	79	84

* Includes shipments through the free port of Bremen, much of which is afterward shipped to other countries.

Continued -

COTTON: Exports from principal exporting countries, August-October,
average 1923-1932, and seasons 1938 to 1940 a/ -Continued

Destination	August-October							
of exports	Quantity			Percentage of total				
from principal exporting countries	Average: 1923- 1932	1938	1939	1940	Average: 1923- 1932	1938	1939	1940
Exports from the United States-Con. to:	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
Canada	42	75	90	25	2	7	5	7
Japan	309	232	187	19	14	21	10	5
China	68	1	74	0	3	b/	4	0
British India	6	d/	d/	0	b/	b/	b/	0
Other countries ...	3	25	30	17	b/	2	2	4
Total	2,251	1,122	1,853	372	100	100	100	100
Egypt	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	113	96	144	47	40	27	34	36
France	39	35	40	0	14	10	10	0
United States	25	5	25	18	9	1	6	14
Germany e/	21	62	12	0	7	17	3	0
Italy	19	31	17	0	7	9	4	0
Switzerland	13	14	37	0	5	4	9	0
Japan	11	34	46	27	4	10	11	20
Spain	9	d/	2	0	3	b/	1	0
Czechoslovakia	7	10	1	0	2	3	b/	0
Belgium-Luxemburg ..	3	2	5	0	1	1	1	0
Poland & Danzig	3	8	3	0	1	2	1	0
British India	2	17	37	35	1	5	9	27
China	1	3	11	2	b/	1	3	2
Rumania	f/	13	8	f/	-	4	2	-
Other countries ...	17	24	33	3	6	6	6	1
Total	283	354	421	132	100	100	100	100
Brazil	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	-	90	75	122	-	26	22	51
United Kingdom	-	80	82	28	-	23	24	12
Germany	-	55	56	0	-	16	16	0
France	-	48	33	0	-	14	9	0
Italy	-	20	15	0	-	6	4	0
Netherlands	-	15	24	0	-	4	7	0
Belgium-Luxemburg ..	-	9	12	0	-	3	4	0
Poland	-	9	1	0	-	3	b/	0
China	-	8	31	40	-	2	9	17
Portugal	-	4	8	1	-	1	2	b/
United States	-	0	2	5	-	0	b/	2
Spain	-	0	2	0	-	0	b/	0
Canada	-	0	1	39	-	0	b/	17
Other countries ...	-	7	4	2	-	2	3	1
Total	g/	26	345	346	237	100	100	100

Continued -

COTTON: Exports from principal exporting countries, August-October, average 1923-1932, and seasons 1938 to 1940 a/ -Continued

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August-Oct'ober						
	Quantity			Percentage of total			
Average: 1923- 1932	Average: 1938	Average: 1939	Average: 1940	1923- 1932	1938	1939	1940
Exports from Peru to	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per-	Per-	Per-
United Kingdom	-	68	71	17	53	61	31
Germany	-	30	7	0	26	6	0
Netherlands	-	3	9	0	7	8	0
Belgium	-	5	3	0	4	3	0
France	-	3	3	0	2	3	0
Chile	-	1	3	4	1	3	7
Italy	-	d/	3	0	b/	2	0
China	-	d/	0	1	b/	0	3
Japan	-	0	11	22	0	10	39
United States	-	0	3	4	0	2	6
Other countries	-	2	2	8	2	2	14
Total	g/ 84	117	115	56	100	100	100
Argentina							
United Kingdom	h/ 15	1	3 <i>i/</i>	1	49	2	10
Germany	h/ 5	40	15 <i>i/</i>	0	16	72	46
France	h/ 3	0	0 <i>i/</i>	0	9	0	0
Spain	h/ 3	0	5 <i>i/</i>	12	9	0	15
Belgium	h/ 3	0	d/ <i>i/</i>	0	8	0	b/
Italy	h/ 2	0	4 <i>i/</i>	0	6	0	13
United States	h/ f/	f/	f/ <i>i/</i>	6	-	-	34
Other countries	1	15	5	d/	3	26	16
Total	f/ 32	50	32	19	100	100	100
Sudan							
United Kingdom	5	52	14	39	96	63	37
British India	0	21	19	36	0	26	50
France	d/	2	2	0	3	3	0
Japan	0	2	d/	0	0	2	1
Switzerland	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
Italy	0	1	2	0	0	2	4
Germany	0	d/	0	0	0	1	0
Netherlands	0	d/	0	0	0	b/	0
Poland	0	d/	d/	0	0	b/	b/
Other countries	d/	3	1	5	1	1	2
Total	5	82	39	80	100	100	100

Compiled from official sources. a/ Bales of 478 pounds net, except the United States and Peru which are 500 pounds gross. b/ Less than 0.5 percent. c/ Excludes Russia in Asia. d/ Less than 500 bales. e/ Beginning January 1, 1938, includes Austria. f/ If any, included in "Other countries." g/ Not available by countries. h/ 6-year average, 1924-1929. i/ 2 months, August-September.

COTTON STATISTICS . . .

COTTON: Spot prices per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool, January 3, 1941, with comparisons

Description	1940						1941	
	November			December			Jan.	
	: 22	: 29	: 6	: 13	: 20	: 27	: 3	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -								
Middling	14.05	14.10	14.32	14.04	14.14	14.31	14.71	
Low Middling	13.05	13.10	13.32	13.11	13.22	13.30	13.70	
Egyptian (Fully Good Fair) -								
Giza 7	21.20	20.83	20.85	20.78	20.91	20.49	20.43	
Uppers	19.96	19.45	19.52	19.44	19.49	18.87	18.77	
Brazilian (Fair) -								
North	13.62	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/	
Sao Paulo	14.12	14.10	14.32	14.20	14.31	14.31	14.71	
Indian -								
Broach (Fully Good) -	11.35	11.49	11.67	11.59	11.67	11.76	11.99	
Central Provinces (Superfine) -	11.92	11.99	12.18	12.09	12.18	12.26	12.49	
Oomra No. 1 (Fine) -	10.97	11.04	11.22	11.14	11.22	11.30	11.54	
Sind (Fine) -	11.77	11.17	-	-	-	-	-	
Peruvian (Good) - Tanguis	17.16	16.87	-	-	-	-	-	

Compiled from the Weekly Circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association, Ltd. and the New York Cotton Exchange Daily Report. Quotations converted from sterling at official rate. a/ Not quoted.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton to principal foreign markets, annual 1938-39 and 1939-40, and August 1 to January 2, 1940 and 1941 a/
(Running bales)

Country to which exported	Year ended July 31		Apr. 1 to Jan. 2	
	1938-39	1939-40	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United Kingdom	478	2,019	1,010	305
Continental Europe	1,792	2,478	1,372	145
Total Europe	2,270	4,497	2,382	450
Japan	905	960	457	49
Other countries	393	990	469	112
Total	3,568	6,447	3,303	611
Linters	215	0	138	22
Total, excluding linters	3,353	6,447	3,170	589

Compiled from Weekly Stock and Movement Report, New York Cotton Exchange.
a/ Includes linters.

T O B A C C O

NEW ZEALAND FIXES TOBACCO PRICES;
EXPANSION EFFORTS CONTINUE . . .

By an order dated August 20, 1940, the Price Tribunal of the New Zealand Government fixed the average prices for which manufacturers would be required to purchase all tobacco leaf of the 1939-40 crop at 1s.10.5d. (36.3 cents) per pound for flue-cured, and 1s.7.5d. (26.2 cents) for air-cured, according to a report from the American consulate in Wellington. The prices fixed are the same as those for the 1938-39 season. The fixing of growers' prices is the fulfillment of a recommendation made by the Tobacco Board earlier in the season (see Foreign Crops and Markets, June 22, 1940). Since 1935 price control, through voluntary agreements with manufacturers, has constituted one of the main steps in a plan to expand the New Zealand tobacco crop. Some difficulties arose, however, and it became necessary to fix prices by Government regulation. The first price control was applied to the 1936-37 crop and set a minimum price of 1s.2d. (21.5 cents) per pound for both flue-cured and air-cured. Based upon this minimum, effective until March 1941, the average price for the 1937-38 crop worked out to 1s.8d. (32.7 cents) for flue-cured, and 1s.5d. (27.8 cents) for air-cured.

Growers' prices reached their present level in 1939 through a Government subsidy of 2.5d. per pound paid the manufacturers to be passed on to the growers in the form of increased prices. Meanwhile (in September 1939), the customs duties on imported leaf tobacco, 99 percent of which heretofore has come from the United States, were increased by 25 percent, and the excise taxes on tobacco manufactured in New Zealand have also been increased. Since July 1, 1939, the New Zealand Government, in order to conserve the sterling reserve, has limited the use of foreign exchange for leaf imports to quantities comparable with those used during corresponding periods of the preceding years, and has prohibited entirely the importation of tobacco products.

The Ministry of Industries and Commerce states that further recommendations have been made for the expansion of tobacco production in New Zealand, and that a plan has been decided upon which will require local manufacturers to use a minimum percentage of New Zealand leaf in all their brands. It is further indicated that the Tobacco Board plans to acquire an additional plant for the purpose of soil sterilization, as the operation of the one purchased last year has proved successful.

The 1939-40 crop was harvested from 2,586 acres, a record for the country. No official data are yet available as to the production, but an average yield would place the total crop between 2 and 2.5 million pounds, against an average production of about 1.4 million pounds during the period 1935-1939.

It is not known what effect war conditions may have on tobacco expansion in New Zealand, but this program heretofore has met with drawbacks, only some of which seem to have been overcome by recent regulation. Climatic conditions are generally unfavorable. Prices realized by growers in the past years have not come up to their expectations, and production costs are said to be high - ranging from 25 to 30 cents (United States currency) per pound. Moreover, the dominant companies have been unwilling to buy additional supplies of home-grown tobacco; and as most of the crop was and is grown under contract for the manufacturers, this factor has been of prime importance in keeping production low.

LOWER ESTIMATE FOR FLUE-CURED
TOBACCO CROP IN THE ORIENT . . .

Flue-cured tobacco production in the Orient for 1940 is now estimated at 282.2 million pounds compared with 275.8 million in 1939, according to a radiogram received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations from Shanghai. This estimate is much lower than previously submitted reports and comprises a crop of 122.5 million pounds in China, 40 million pounds in Manchuria, and 119.7 million pounds in the Japanese Empire.

China - In China, the crop of 122.5 million pounds is based on a reported 50 million pounds in Shantung; 17.5 million in Anhwei; and 55 million in Honan. Production in the Honan Province has evidently increased in response to a strong demand during the past year from hand-rolled operators and small factories. Relatively small quantities of the new Shantung crop have been offered for sale by the growers. Prices are reported to range from 60 to 65 Federal Reserve Bank cents 1/ (4.2 to 4.6 United States cents) per pound as compared with 40 Federal Reserve Bank cents (3.3 United States cents) last season. Foreign buyers are allotted purchases of about 10 million pounds; Chinese buyers, 8 million; and the remainder is reserved for Japanese buyers. According to the new terms, foreign buyers can buy only west of Weihsien, where the crop is poorest. Chinese and foreign buyers, except a British company, must resell their purchases to the Japanese North China Leaf Tobacco Company at fixed prices. This fact creates a further disadvantage for the foreign buyers, compared with last year's terms, and strengthens the virtual Japanese monopoly in North China. Only one large foreign company has started purchasing. Hand-rolled operators are believed to be very active, and a larger-than-usual quantity of the new Shantung crop is expected to be absorbed by them.

1/ Currency established by the Japanese Government in Chinese areas occupied by Japan.

The Japanese control of tobacco marketing at Pengpu (normally a British buying center for Anhwei tobacco) is expected to be strengthened this season. From this market the Japanese expect to secure at least 8 million pounds. Last year the greater part of the Anhwei crop was bought either by hand-rolled operators or smuggled into Shanghai by both Chinese and Japanese dealers. As the Honan tobacco area is in free China, a part of the Honan crop will come to Pengpu this year if arrangements can be made so that the purchase by foreign firms will not be for resale to the Japanese, but it is difficult to estimate the amount that will reach Shanghai. The Anhwei crop was selling in December for about 70 Federal Reserve Bank cents (4.9 United States cents). The Honan crop, if sold at Pengpu, would be somewhat higher, but the quality would be better.

An acute shortage of cigarette paper and consequent high production costs have affected the output of both Japanese and non-Japanese manufacturers. Japanese control over cigarette distribution and the small supply of domestic leaf were main factors in the inactivity of non-Japanese manufacturers during the past few months. Stocks of native leaf are small and mostly in the hands of the Japanese. Stocks of imported leaf, on the other hand, are considered large owing to the reduced outlet of cigarette factories. There is a hesitancy in ordering more foreign leaf while conditions remain unsettled.

Manchuria - The flue-cured crop in Manchuria has been further revised downward and is estimated at only 40 million pounds compared with 39 million in 1939. Disease, droughts, and floods are said to have caused a lower yield. As a cigarette shortage continues in Manchuria and Japan, the Manchurian supply of flue-cured leaf is believed insufficient to meet the domestic demands for manufacture. It is doubtful, however, that Japan will be able to supply the deficiency or that Manchuria will be allowed to import foreign leaf.

Japanese Empire - Revised figures for the flue-cured crop of Chosen show a production of 22.7 million pounds in 1940. Reports from Japan and Taiwan are too meager to suggest revision at present. Thus preliminary estimates of 87 million pounds in Japan and 10 million in Taiwan indicate a total of 119.7 million pounds for the Japanese Empire. This estimated total is but 3 million pounds above the total Empire crop of 1939, and will not go far toward supplying the deficiency reported to exist in cigarette leaf. In October the Japanese Government banned the output of many expensive brands of cigarettes and pipe tobacco. Through this step, the monopoly planned to increase the output of low-grade cigarettes to 42 billion pieces, or 2 billion more than was originally planned. Measures are also under consideration for a tobacco-saving campaign, and the return of used packages. Press reports indicate that, due to the pressing demand, monopoly cigarettes are made of inferior paper and fresh tobacco leaf that has not been passed through the usual process of aging.

F R U I T S, V E G E T A B L E S, A N D N U T S

SHARP REDUCTIONS IN UNITED STATES
CITRUS EXPORTS IN 1939-40

United States exports of citrus fruits during the 1939-40 season totaled 5,109,000 boxes or only 60 percent of the volume moved in the previous season. The reduction was due largely to curtailed shipments to European markets as a result of the war. Orange exports declined about 59 percent, lemons 57, and grapefruit 66 percent as compared with the movement in 1938-39. Exports, however, were only slightly below the average movement in the 5 years, 1931-32 to 1935-36, and about 200,000 boxes above the volume shipped in the previous 5 years.

UNITED STATES: Exports of oranges, by principal countries,
averages 1926-27 to 1935-36, annual 1936-37 to 1939-40

Country	Average		1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40		
	1926-27	1931-32						
	to	to	1930-31	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: boxes							
United Kingdom	667	888	42	2,545	1,044		30	
Germany	80	54	a/	117	57		0	
Netherlands	35	94	1	383	324		0	
France	7	179	11	337	355		0	
Belgium	1	57	a/	238	229		0	
Sweden	15	61	11	148	190		27	
Norway	8	41	20	255	295		30	
Other Europe	3	38	3	73	43		1	
Total Europe	816	1,412	88	4,096	2,537		88	
Canada	2,735	2,237	2,204	3,189	3,494		3,374	
Newfoundland & Labrador :	13	17	18	26	31		31	
Mexico	7	8	12	45	59		71	
Panama	4	5	4	1	1		2	
Philippine Islands	45	65	54	94	123		131	
China	39	49	28	18	43		18	
Hong Kong	14	36	21	45	71		51	
British Malaya	12	12	10	19	28		20	
Japan	5	5	3	1	a/		a/	
New Zealand	49	30	20	31	36		a/	
Others	33	29	25	32	48		42	
Total	2,956	2,493	2,399	3,501	3,934		3,740	
Total all countries :	3,772	3,905	2,487	7,597	6,471		3,828	
	:	:	:	:	:		:	

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500 boxes.

Exports of oranges during the 1939-40 season, November to October, amounted to 3,828,000 boxes, compared with an average of 5,238,000 boxes for the five seasons before the outbreak of war. Canada was by far the principal market, taking 90 percent of the total. Exports to all Europe were only 89,000 boxes compared with over 2.5 million boxes in 1938-39. Outside of Europe, exports to Mexico, the Philippines, and Panama, increased slightly, while shipments to New Zealand, China, Hong Kong, and British Malaya declined appreciably.

Grapefruit exports during the 1939-40 season, September to August, totaled 811,000 cases compared with an average of 979,000 boxes in the five seasons previous to the outbreak of war. Canada was the principal market, taking 90 percent of the total, although the volume moving to that country dropped by 105,000 boxes. European countries as a whole took only 41,000 boxes or less than 12 percent of the 1938-39 volume.

UNITED STATES: Exports of grapefruit, by principal countries,
averages 1926-27 to 1935-36, annual 1936-37 to 1939-40

Country	Average		1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
	1926-27	1931-32				
	to	to	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
	1930-31	1935-36				
	: 1,000 : boxes					
United Kingdom	522	504	51	214	244	19
Germany	12	5	a/	1	18	8
France	5	16	12	33	27	a/
Netherlands	3	1Q	5	10	16	1
Sweden	3	3	3	1	10	2
Norway	1	3	2	4	19	7
Belgium	a/	5	a/	12	5	4
Other Europe	1	2	a/	7	2	0
Total Europe	517	548	73	282	341	41
Canada	325	415	601	685	835	730
Newfoundland & Labrador :	3	3	4	5	7	5
Argentina	2	1	1	2	1	1
British Malaya	2	3	2	4	4	3
China	2	3	2	1	2	1
Hong Kong	1	2	2	2	3	2
Japan	1	1	2	a/	a/	a/
New Zealand	4	4	4	6	4	a/
Australia	2	3	2	4	3	2
Philippine Islands	2	4	4	5	5	7
Others	8	8	7	8	30	19
Total	352	447	631	722	894	770
Total all countries :	899	995	704	1,004	1,235	811

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500 boxes.

Lemon exports also participated in this general decline. Exports during the 1939-40 season, November to October, amounted to 470,000 boxes, or only about 79 percent of the average for the five seasons prior to the current war. Canada, with 94 percent, accounted for practically the entire export. Shipments to Europe were negligible, totaling only 2,200 boxes compared with 370,500 boxes in the 1938-39 season.

UNITED STATES: Exports of lemons, by principal countries,
averages 1926-27 to 1935-36, annual 1936-37 to 1939-40

Country	Average							
	1926-27:1931-32		1936-37		1937-38		1938-39	
	to	to						
	1930-31:1935-36		:		:		:	
United Kingdom	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
Belgium	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes
France	: 1.5	: 75.3	: 0.0	: 263.6	: 278.4	: 0.3		
Germany	: 0.0	: .5	: 0.0	: 34.3	: 13.5	: .1		
France	: a/	: .7	: 0.0	: 14.5	: 55.7	: 0.0		
Germany	: .1	: .4	: a/	: 0.0	: a/	: 0.0		
Netherlands	: a/	: 5.1	: 0.0	: 20.1	: 14.9	: 0.0		
Sweden	: 0.0	: .2	: 0.0	: .1	: 0.0	: 0.0		
Other Europe	: .1	: 1.4	: .1	: 3.2	: 7.8	: 1.8		
Total Europe	: 1.7	: 83.6	: 0.1	: 341.0	: 370.5	: 2.2		
Canada	: 196.8	: 224.8	: 213.9	: 348.6	: 433.1	: 439.2		
Panama	: 2.3	: 1.8	: 1.8	: 1.4	: 2.4	: 2.4		
Mexico	: 1.8	: .7	: .7	: .9	: 1.6	: 2.3		
Newfoundland & Labrador :	: .2	: .4	: .7	: 1.1	: .9	: .9		
Cuba	: 3.8	: .9	: .1	: a/	: .2	: .1		
British Malaya	: 1.3	: .3	: .3	: .3	: .3	: .2		
China	: 10.7	: 7.8	: 4.7	: 3.8	: 4.9	: 3.1		
Hong Kong	: 2.4	: 3.1	: 2.9	: 3.2	: 3.5	: 2.1		
Japan	: 17.0	: 19.3	: 15.0	: 2.7	: a/	: a/		
Philippine Islands	: 6.6	: 6.1	: 5.4	: 7.0	: 6.3	: 6.8		
New Zealand	: 12.4	: 6.3	: 7.6	: 7.5	: 4.5	: 9.0		
Others	: 5.1	: 4.6	: 3.2	: 2.4	: 2.7	: 2.0		
Total	: 260.4	: 276.1	: 256.3	: 378.9	: 450.4	: 468.1		
Total all countries :	: 262.1	: 359.7	: 256.4	: 719.9	: 830.9	: 470.3		
	:	:	:	:	:	:		

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 50 boxes.

BRITISH COLUMBIA APPLE EXPORTS
FAR BELOW 1939 VOLUME

Exports of apples from British Columbia, to December 14 of the current season, amounted to 796,000 boxes, or about 39 percent of the

volume shipped in 1939, according to statistics released by the British Columbia Fruit Board. Around 522,000 boxes moved to the United States and 184,000 to South America. The principal export varieties this season have been Jonathans, the bulk of which moved to the United States, and Delicious, which have been shipped largely to South America and the United States.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Exports of apples by varieties and destinations to December 14, 1940, with comparisons for same date, previous years

Variety	United	South	South	United	Others	Total
	Kingdom	Africa	America	States		
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
Wealthy	0:	0:	0:	750:	710:	1,460
McIntosh	0:	10,925:	14:	30,125:	7,965:	49,029
Jonathan	0:	17,365:	0:	338,446:	2,468:	358,279
E. Sundries	0:	0:	0:	5,771:	5:	5,776
Spitzenberg	0:	0:	0:	0:	66:	66
Delicious	0:	750:	184,469:	146,961:	20,437:	352,617
Winesap	0:	1,150:	0:	0:	11,399:	12,549
Newtown	0:	1,885:	0:	0:	14,927:	16,812
Total 1940 a/	0:	32,075:	184,483:	522,053:	57,977:	796,588
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000
	: boxes :	: boxes				
1939	1,812 :	41 :	129 :	17 :	37 :	2,036
1938	2,137 :	64 :	96 :	20 :	74 :	2,391
1937	1,980 :	47 :	25 :	2 :	25 :	2,079
1936	1,550 :	46 :	48 :	17 :	45 :	1,706
	:	:	:	:	:	:

British Columbia Fruit Board. a/ Includes other varieties.

Domestic shipments, on the other hand, are around 400,000 boxes above the previous season's totals. The three Prairie Provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, have taken three-fourths of total domestic shipments. The sharp increases in the domestic movement, however, have been to Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. This is due largely to the substantially reduced 1940 apple crop in eastern Canada and in the war-induced increase in industrial and business activity in this area.

Increased domestic shipments, however, have not offset the sharp reduction in exports. Consequently, despite the fact that the 1940 British Columbia crop is slightly less than that of the previous year, the unsold balance on December 14 was 2,611,000 boxes, or nearly 900,000 boxes greater than supplies on hand on the same date in 1939. The varieties in heaviest supply are reported to be McIntosh, Newtowns, Delicious, Winesaps, Rones, and Jonathans.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Distribution of domestic apple shipments, by variety and Province to December 14, 1940, with comparisons for same date, previous years

Variety	British	Alberta	Saskat-	Mani-	Ontario	Quebec	Mari-	Total
	: Columbia	: boxes	: chewan	: toba	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000:1,000
Wealthy	8	109	88	75	9	11	0	300
McIntosh	86	263	243	174	71	105	10	952
Jonathan	8	29	20	42	16	7	0	122
Delicious	17	38	46	21	59	2	11	194
Romes	7	9	23	8	2	3	a/	52
Others	27	91	116	88	12	12	2	348
Total 1940 :	153	539	536	408	169	140	23	1,968
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1939	108	519	560	343	32	5	2	1,569
1938	114	487	461	334	83	114	8	1,601
1937	189	439	472	333	83	175	9	1,700
1936	118	464	463	326	142	207	16	1,736
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

British Columbia Fruit Board. a/ Less than 500 boxes.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Estimated movement of the 1940 apple crop to December 14, with comparisons for same date, previous years

Variety	Estimated	Estimated shipments			Balance	
	crop	Domestic	a/	Export	Total	unsold
	: 1,000 boxes	: 1,000 boxes	: 1,000 boxes	: 1,000 boxes	: 1,000 boxes	
	:	:	:	:	:	
Wealthy	302	300	2	302	0	
McIntosh	2,052	952	49	1,001	1,051	
Jonathan	630	155	358	513	117	
Delicious	862	194	352	546	316	
Romes	271	52	0	52	219	
Stayman	109	15	0	15	93	
Winesap	304	7	12	19	284	
Newtown	468	18	17	35	433	
Others	411	309	6	315	98	
Total 1940 :	5,409	2,002	796	2,798	2,611	
:	:	:	:	:	:	
1939	5,476	1,721	2,036	3,757	1,719	
1938	5,656	1,705	2,391	4,096	1,559	
1937	5,254	1,793	2,079	3,872	1,383	
1936	4,196	1,819	1,706	3,535	671	
:	:	:	:	:	:	

British Columbia Fruit Board. a/ Includes shipments to canneries.

L I V E S T O C K A N D A N I M A L P R O D U C T S

BRITISH MEAT RATION

FURTHER REDUCED . . .

Beginning January 9, British consumers may spend only 23 cents per person weekly for meat, compared with 30 cents previously, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. In the early fall the amount that could be spent was temporarily raised to 44 cents as a result of the heavier slaughter at that time. Pork and most offals are included in the new ration, although manufactured meat products continue to be unrated. Restaurant and hotel supplies have been reduced accordingly.

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GERMANY TO RAISE AND FEED MORE HOGS THIS WINTER . . .

An expansion of hog breeding and feeding in Germany this winter as a result of the large domestic 1940 potato crop is indicated by reports received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. In November, farmers were being urged to buy sucking pigs for fattening at the seasonally low prices that prevailed. A further improvement in the domestic feed situation is expected by the possibility of importing corn from some of the southeastern European countries.

Lack of protein feeds presents difficulties for hog farmers. It is believed, however, that this difficulty may be overcome by a careful apportionment of skimmed milk to young animals and sows with sucking pigs and by a greater use of pasturage and green fodder as well as mixed feed crops and legumes.

The area under mixed crops in greater Germany is reported to have been expanded by 17 percent. It is stated that a quantity of feed grains and sugar-beet pulp will be freely distributed. No relaxation in the prohibition of the use of bread grains for feeding purposes is contemplated.

The latest available estimate of hog numbers in Germany, including the Saar, was 25,200,000 in December 1939, an increase of 7 percent above the same date in 1938. Details of this estimate are not available, but in December 1938, the number of slaughter hogs, i.e., hogs over 6 months other than breeding animals, was 7,628,000. In addition there were 4,271,000 pigs under 3 weeks and 9,658,000 of 8 weeks to 6 months. In June 1940 it was reported that hog numbers were being reduced to correspond to the available supply of feedstuffs.

**GERMANY (including the Saar): Number of hogs on December 1-4,
by detailed classification, 1936-1939**

Classification	December 1-4			
	1936 <u>Number</u>	1937 <u>Number</u>	1938 <u>Number</u>	1939 <u>Number</u>
Pigs -				
Under 8 weeks.....	5,212	4,083	4,271	a/
8 weeks to 6 months.....	10,958	10,029	9,658	a/
Hogs -				
6 months and over, total..	7,257	7,406	7,144	a/
Brood sows.....	518	375	454	a/
Number bred.....	286	196	256	a/
Over 1 year, total.....	2,465	2,329	2,408	a/
Brood sows.....	1,520	1,282	1,376	a/
Number bred.....	915	781	854	a/
Total.....	25,892	23,847	23,481	25,200

Compiled from official sources, and Berliner Boeren Zeitung, March 14, 1940. a/ Not available.

Recent monthly slaughter statistics are not available, but it is of interest to notice that inspected slaughter in the first 3 months of the year 1938 totaled 7,282,000 head or an average of 2,400,000 monthly. These figures are not comparable with earlier figures of inspected slaughter owing to the fact that in the 5 years immediately preceding the war, official inspection service was expanded to include more and more of the animals slaughtered on farms. A comparison of inspected slaughter statistics in the years 1913, 1914, and 1920 show the heavy reduction in slaughter following the war of 1914-1918. Statistics for the war years are not available. Slaughter in 1920 averaged only a little over 250,000 head monthly compared with 1,620,000 head in 1914 and about the same in 1928 and in 1934. The situation up to now has been materially different from that of the last war period, as Germany has been able to make substantial requisitions from France and other invaded territory and has been in a position to enforce imports of live hogs and pork from the principal hog-surplus-producing countries of Europe. As most of these countries of northwestern Europe are heavily dependent on imported feed supplies to maintain an exportable surplus of hog products, hog numbers have already shown an appreciable decline. Even though Germany is in a favored position at present compared with other European countries, the total meat ration is about half of normal.

GERMANY: Monthly inspected hog slaughter,
1913, 1914, 1920, 1934 and 1938

Month	1913	1914	1920	1928	1934	1938
	a/	a/	b/	b/	b/	b/
	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-
	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands
January	1,538:	1,657:	292:	1,843:	1,813:	2,537
February	1,363:	1,563:	211:	1,760:	1,620:	2,446
March	1,448:	1,621:	158:	1,743:	1,741:	2,297
April	1,410:	1,517:	117:	1,511:	1,491:	1,698
May	1,403:	1,595:	84:	1,654:	1,462:	1,556
June	1,363:	1,496:	68:	1,351:	1,368:	1,400
July	1,445:	1,492:	90:	1,392:	1,452:	1,218
August	1,347:	1,290:	106:	1,428:	1,409:	1,443
September	1,484:	1,515:	161:	1,398:	1,342:	1,211
October	1,639:	1,765:	432:	1,722:	1,740:	1,233
November	1,583:	1,903:	603:	1,703:	1,913:	2,312
December	1,849:	2,028:	690:	1,886:	2,062:	3,251
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	c/17,872:	19,442:	3,012:	19,391:	19,413:	22,604
	:	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, Wirtschaft und Statistik and reports from Berlin office of the United States Department of Agriculture.

a/ Boundaries prior to war of 1914-18.

b/ Boundaries subsequent to war of 1914-18.

c/ Estimate for boundaries subsequent to w.r of 1914-18 is 16,429,000.

GERMANY: Hog slaughter and pork production and consumption, 1913, 1935-1938 a/

Year	Number slaughtered	Pork		
		Production	Consumption	
			Total	Per capita
		1,000 head	Million pounds	Million pounds
				Pounds
1913 b/	21,710	4,102	4,140	69.4
1935	22,793	5,115	5,225	78.0
1936	23,439	5,335	5,512	81.7
1937	24,728	5,423	5,578	82.1
1938	22,604	5,203	5,423	79.8

Compiled from official sources. a/ These statistics of pork production and consumption are a new series of estimates based on a higher dressed weight for animals slaughtered on the farm than used formerly. b/ Not strictly comparable with new series.

I N T E R N A T I O N A L T R A D EUNITED STATES FARM EXPORTS
FALLING FURTHER

Foreign-trade figures for the first quarter of the second year of hostilities in Europe, unlike those for earlier periods, show at a glance how deeply the war has cut into the foreign-trade markets for United States farm products. During the first year of the war, farm exports as a whole rose somewhat from their immediate pre-war level and were only 5 percent below average. In the quarter just ended, they had fallen to about one-third of the pre-war level.

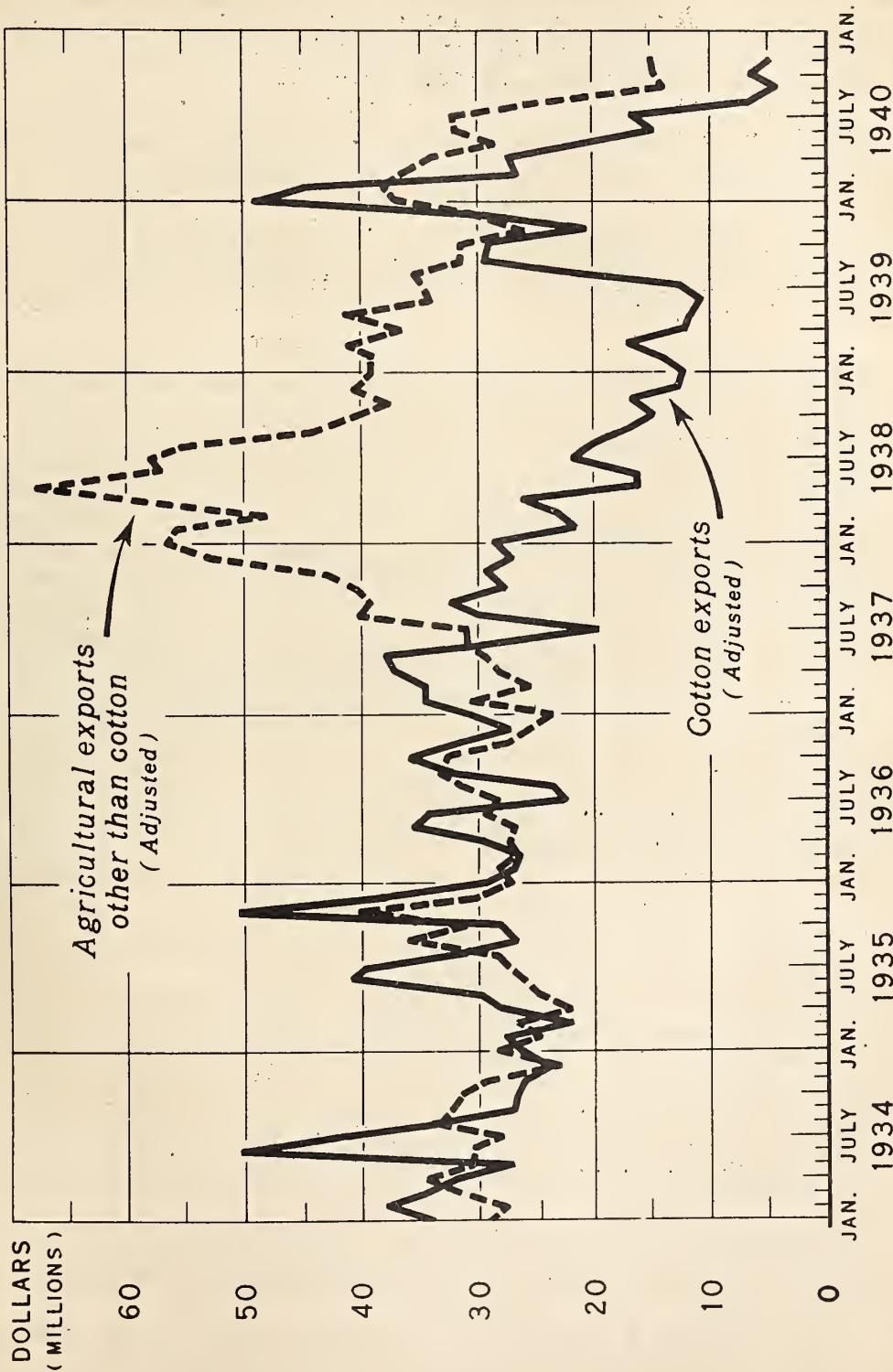
Much of the reason for the sudden drop lies in the course of cotton trade, as can be seen from a study of the chart on the opposite page. During the first year of the war, cotton exports were up to about an average level for the first time in 3 years. This was not due, however, to the maintenance of a good rate of consumption in the belligerent countries, but largely to nonwar factors such as the United States cotton-export program and the depleted state of stocks in foreign countries after the record-low export year that preceded the war. In the quarter just ended, on the other hand, the war was the only important influence felt, and cotton exports were at a new record-low point. Their value was more than 80 percent below average.

Not only cotton contributed to the decline to new low levels, however. Every major export group was reduced considerably more than during the first year of the war. This is brought out in the following figures for decreases in the quantity indexes:

Percentage decrease from the average
for the corresponding periods
of the 10 years, 1929-30 to 1938-39

<u>Commodity group</u>	<u>First war year</u> September 1939- August 1940	<u>Second war year</u> first quarter, September 1940- November 1940
Agricultural exports, other than cotton	19	53
Tobacco	31	82
Fruits	44	81
Grain and grain products	17	26
Wheat and wheat flour..	41	43
Cured pork	52	85
Lard	35	68

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS



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Thus the farm export picture as a whole is a black one. The fears of a year ago appear mild in the light of the realities of today. Moreover, while many uncertainties, especially those in the shipping and credit situations, would make prediction rash, there is little outlook for improvement in the near future.

The total value of farm imports, on the other hand, has been surprisingly little changed by the war. In fact, imports of commodities similar in type to the products of United States farms have hardly changed at all. It is not, of course, to be imagined that they have been unaffected by the war. Rather there have been a number of conflicting effects which in the discussion below are shown to have more or less offset one another.

UNITED STATES: Value of foreign trade, September-November 1940,
with comparisons

Commodity group	September-November				Increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	Average 1930 to 1938	1938	1939	1940	1940 from 9-year average	1940 from 1938
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent	Percent
<u>EXPORTS</u>						
All commodities	678	767	894	946	+40	+23
Nonagricultural	407	531	660	863	+112	+63
Agricultural	271	236	254	83	-69	-65
Cotton	129	70	113	23	-82	-67
Other agricultural..	142	166	121	60	-58	-64
<u>IMPORTS</u>						
All commodities.....	521	523	621	626	+20	+20
Nonagricultural.....	271	274	316	315	+16	+15
Agricultural	250	249	305	311	+24	+25
Complementary	129	127	168	195	+51	+54
Supplementary.....	121	122	137	116	-4	-5
Sugar	23	29	31	22	-4	-24
Other supplementary ..	98	93	106	94	-4	+1

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Nonagricultural exports in the quarter under survey reflected the war's impact as decisively as did agricultural exports, but in the opposite direction. In fact, a main purpose of the curtailment of farm

purchases by the United Kingdom has been the conservation of dollar assets for the purchase of United States airplanes, munitions, and other industrial products essential to the conduct of hostilities. Hence, it is not surprising that the value of United States exports of nonagricultural commodities was more than twice the average for the corresponding quarter of the years 1930 to 1938. Here again, the degree of change was greater than that during the first year of the war. These large exports represent a stimulus to United States industry that increases consumer purchasing power in this country. The result, of course, is an improvement in the domestic market for both United States farm products and certain agricultural imports.

Supplementary Imports

Several interacting influences have determined the wartime course of United States imports of commodities that supplement our supplies of domestic farm products. First, there has been an increase in the United States demand for certain of these products due to our increased industrial activity. A second influence toward increased imports has been the curtailment of the usual European markets for the farm products of other surplus-producing countries. Some of these have sought compensating outlets in this country, although the resulting volume of trade has been small thus far. Influences toward decreased imports have been shipping difficulties, the dislocation of trade routes, and the closing of customary sources of supply through war-control measures.

The decreases in our imports caused by these problems of supply have been sufficient to tip the scales toward a slight decline in farm imports as a whole. In the September-November quarter they were 4 percent below average and 15 percent below the corresponding quarter a year earlier.

Outstanding examples of increases due to stimulated industrial activity are to be found in wool, hides and skins, and a number of smaller items. Wool imports have increased steadily during the 3 months of the second war year, and for the total period were over 90 percent greater than in the same months of 1939. This is the more significant since the 1939 level was the highest on record for these months in many years. Moreover, the prospect is for further large imports. Extraordinary demands for woollen fabrics have been forthcoming as a result of the defense program. The army alone has ordered fabrics for the fiscal year ending June 1941, which will require about 97 million pounds of scoured wool. This is an almost entirely new demand, since average army orders seldom require more than a few hundred thousand pounds of wool annually. It is estimated that at least 15 million pounds will be drawn directly from foreign sources since the domestic clip has been exhausted for the present year. In addition, considerable amounts of domestic wool used for army orders have undoubtedly been replaced by imports to supply the civilian trade.

Hides and skins constitute another industrial raw material, imports of which have increased steadily in the past 12 months. The total amount coming into the country in the quarter under review was 26 percent greater than in the corresponding 1939 period. The 20-million-pound increase thus far attained is equal to less than half the amount of cattle hides that will be required to make the 7 million pairs of army service shoes to be delivered by June 1941. Moreover, shoes account for only a part of the leather requirements of the defense program, and imports may therefore be expected to remain high during the coming months.

While the curtailment of European markets has backed up agricultural surpluses in a number of foreign countries, particularly those of the Western Hemisphere, there has as yet been no considerable increase in our imports of the commodities in question attributable to this situation. One case which is to some extent an exception, and which has attracted public attention, is that of apples in Canada. A considerable portion of the western Canadian apple crop is ordinarily marketed in the United Kingdom, but the war has made such purchases a luxury that the Government of the United Kingdom can no longer permit. The Canadian producers thus found their 1940 crop shut off from their usual markets. It so happened that a large part of the northwestern apple crop this year ran to abnormally large sizes, so that the Canadian producers found a good substitute market for their more desirable sizes in the large United States consuming centers. While the imports have represented less than 1 percent of domestic apples marketed, and were in part due to the domestic supply situation, they were undoubtedly greater than would have been the case if there had not been a war in progress.

The effect has been reversed in the case of cheddar cheese, ordinarily imported from Canada in considerable quantity. There has been a substantial decrease in these imports because of an arrangement by which the United Kingdom takes a much larger portion of the Canadian supply than usual, leaving less to be exported to the United States.

Leading cases where imports have been decreased during recent months, because of the interruption of supply lines, include tung oil (imported from China), olive oil (from the Mediterranean area), and Italian, Swiss, and other European cheeses. In the latter case, some substitute importation from Argentina has taken place but not enough to offset the great decline in imports from Europe.

One decline not apparently explainable in any of these terms is that in imports of canned beef. Here, too, however, the war may have been the deciding factor, since it has curtailed our foreign market for United States pork products. It is probable that this, plus the fact that meat supplies in the United States have been at a record level in recent months, accounts for the decline in canned-beef imports.

Exports

The commodities that were responsible for the greater part of the decline in exports between the September-November quarter a year ago and that under review were in addition to cotton, fruits, tobacco, and soybeans. These four groups accounted for about 85 percent of the decline.

Cotton

Even the record low level of cotton exports during the quarter does not entirely reveal how completely the usual ordinary markets for United States cotton were closed to shipments since the Soviet Union, not ordinarily a purchaser to any significant extent, took over 20 percent of the exports. Exports to the United Kingdom and Japan, ordinarily the two largest markets, were below last year's level by 66 and 94 percent, respectively. According to some reports, Soviet Union purchases are in part at least for the purpose of facilitating the Soviet's supplying cotton to the former large United States markets in Central European countries which have been cut off from direct shipment by the blockade. Whether or not this is true, there is a question as to the extent to which Soviet purchases can be expected to continue.

Fruits, fresh and dried

Fresh fruits were quick to react to the war in severely curtailed exports. Beginning with the first 3 months of the war, the average export figure for apples was only half as great as the average for these months in the preceding 4 years. But the same quarter this year saw new low levels, apple exports falling to 10 percent of their pre-war average.

Fresh pears declined from 52 million pounds in September-November 1939 to 9 million pounds in the corresponding months of 1940, due to the disappearance of the United Kingdom market and to heavy curtailment of shipments to Canada. Brazil is now our largest market, having taken half our total pear exports in the September-November quarter of 1940.

Dried fruits, which earlier had been less affected by the war, began in the spring to follow the steep decline of the fresh fruits. The European markets for 89 million pounds of raisins out of total exports of 79 million pounds in September-November 1939 vanished completely in the corresponding months of 1940. Exports in the first quarter of the second war year were under 10 million pounds, going mainly to a greatly reduced Canadian market and to Ireland.

Dried prunes declined from 52 million pounds to 10 million pounds in the two quarters under discussion, again due to the total disappearance

of the European market. Exports in the present year have gone mainly to Central and South American countries. Neither for prunes nor raisins did the normal autumn acceleration of demand develop in 1940.

Tobacco

A loss of 73 percent brought bright flue-cured tobacco exports from 78 million to 21 million pounds between the first quarters of the first and second war years. Important markets entirely lost were the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Ireland. In the first 3 months of the war, these countries took 20 million pounds of bright flue-cured tobacco. The largest single market, the United Kingdom, reduced its imports from 35 million to 12 million pounds. The Canadian market of 2 million pounds largely disappeared. Only a few small markets, including British India, New Zealand, and Thailand, appeared unaffected.

Soybeans

Soybean exports, which in the 1939 quarter had been about three times their level of the preceding year, fell back to negligible levels by comparison with even their pre-war level. They had been exported almost entirely to countries now within the British blockade.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, adjusted for seasonal variation, November 1940, with comparisons
(July 1909 - June 1914 = 100)

Commodity or commodity group	October		November		July-November average e/	
	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940	1939
All agricultural commodities....	82	27	62	56	22	72
Cotton fiber including linters.	84	18	46	54	13	75
All commodities except cotton..	72	42	83	52	35	68
Tobacco, unmanufactured b/...	66	27	139	77	30	94
Fruits	260	47	228	111	38	237
Grain and grain products....	72	65	99	43	48	73
Wheat, including flour.....	42	41	69	43	42	69
Cured pork c/.....	13	4	26	12	4	18
Lard d/.....	54	29	48	76	30	60

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Based on monthly index numbers not adjusted for seasonal variations.

b/ Includes stems, trimmings, etc.

c/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides.

d/ Beginning January 1, 1938, includes neutral lard.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade in agricultural products, July-November
1939 and 1940

Commodity	July-November a/			
	1939	1940	1940 increase or decrease	(%)
Agricultural products-	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
Exports	309,426	140,239	-169,187	-55
Imports (supplementary)	225,001	202,836	- 22,165	-10
Exports (domestic)				
Total exports of all commodities	1,368,382	1,600,803	+232,421	+17
Nonagricultural	1,058,956	1,460,564	+401,608	+38
Agricultural	309,426	140,239	-169,187	-55
Cotton, unmanufactured	130,759	34,884	-95,875	-73
Agricultural, other than cotton	178,667	105,355	-73,312	-41
Principal fruits and fruit prep..	36,811	8,573	-28,238	-77
Tobacco, unmanufactured	32,782	12,958	-19,824	-60
Grains and flours	33,111	30,054	-3,057	-9
Cottonseed & linseed cake & meal,	2,767	60	-2,707	-98
Pork and lard	15,850	6,452	-9,398	-59
Dairy products	3,394	11,354	+7,960	+235
Other agricultural products	53,952	35,905	-18,047	-33
Imports (for consumption)				
Total imports of all commodities	971,691	1,058,668	+86,977	+9
Nonagricultural	492,902	534,410	+41,508	+8
Complementary agricultural	253,788	321,422	+67,634	+27
Supplementary agricultural	225,001	202,836	-22,165	-10
Sugar, excluding beet	59,425	43,843	-15,582	-26
Principal vegetable oils, expressed	17,362	17,479	+117	+1
Hides and skins	17,983	18,909	+926	+5
Tobacco, unmanufactured	16,318	15,900	-418	-3
Flaxseed	5,581	3,177	-2,404	-43
Wool, unmfd., excl. free in bond...	10,111	18,745	+8,634	+85
Cattle, dutiable	8,004	6,860	-1,144	-14
Nuts and preparations	7,204	7,013	- 191	-3
Cheese	6,502	1,830	-4,672	-72
Cotton, unmanufactured	3,766	4,215	+449	+12
Beef, canned, including corned	4,137	2,081	-2,056	-50
Molasses	3,850	5,399	+1,549	+40
Principal feeds and fodders	4,913	4,633	-280	-6
Other supplementary agricultural...	59,845	52,752	-7,093	-12

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to December 28, 1940.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of United States foreign trade, monthly average
1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports a/			
	All commodities	Agricultural			All commodities	Agricultural		
		Total	Cotton, unmfd.	Agri., excl. cotton		Total	Supplementary	Complementary
Monthly average	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1928-29	440.3	104.9	72.4	81.5	357.7	101.5	85.9	95.6
1929-30	384.8	104.7	55.9	68.8	320.7	158.3	74.1	84.2
1930-31	252.6	86.5	35.4	51.1	202.7	96.8	42.7	54.1
1931-32	159.0	62.7	28.3	34.4	144.3	69.5	31.2	38.3
1932-33	117.8	49.1	27.0	22.1	97.3	51.1	23.5	27.6
1933-34	167.4	65.6	36.9	28.7	139.5	69.9	34.9	35.0
1934-35	173.8	55.7	27.8	27.9	149.1	77.8	41.5	36.3
1935-36	198.0	63.9	33.2	30.7	184.0	95.1	53.5	41.6
1936-37	232.6	61.0	31.9	29.1	241.0	128.1	72.3	55.8
1937-38	280.1	74.2	26.0	48.3	194.2	96.3	49.0	47.3
1938-39	240.4	56.9	14.9	42.0	173.2	83.2	40.5	42.7
1939-40	312.3	61.6	29.0	32.6	204.0	103.3	47.6	55.7
<u>1939</u>								
January	210.3	54.7	15.0	39.7	169.4	84.0	37.5	46.5
February	216.2	50.7	13.7	37.0	152.6	74.8	35.5	39.3
March	264.0	55.0	17.0	38.0	191.3	96.5	45.5	51.0
April	227.6	37.6	9.2	28.4	185.9	83.2	43.6	39.6
May	246.1	40.0	7.5	32.5	194.2	93.2	45.0	48.2
June	233.5	30.1	6.2	23.9	178.4	87.9	44.1	43.8
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>								
July	226.7	31.2	6.0	25.2	170.4	83.8	44.2	39.6
August	247.4	44.2	11.6	32.6	180.2	89.8	44.0	45.8
September . . .	284.4	74.4	35.4	39.0	199.4	101.4	50.1	51.3
October	323.1	95.8	47.2	48.6	207.1	102.5	43.7	58.8
November	286.8	63.9	30.6	33.3	214.5	101.4	43.0	58.4
December	357.3	77.5	43.7	33.8	232.7	119.3	49.7	69.6
January	360.6	97.2	59.9	37.3	234.6	123.1	50.7	72.4
February	358.9	80.3	44.3	36.0	189.9	100.1	50.3	49.8
March	343.7	60.6	26.6	34.0	206.5	107.7	48.8	58.9
April	316.5	47.6	21.1	26.5	203.1	105.7	46.0	59.7
May	318.1	36.1	13.5	22.6	203.7	104.9	52.9	52.0
June	344.5	31.1	8.5	22.6	205.2	99.7	48.0	51.7
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>								
July	312.2	31.5	7.9	23.6	217.9	108.4	45.0	63.4
August	341.9	26.3	3.6	22.7	214.4	104.6	41.3	63.3
September . . .	288.3	22.2	5.1	17.1	196.3	93.1	34.0	59.1
October	336.2	33.4	10.5	22.9	212.9	108.5	42.2	66.3
November	321.3	26.8	7.7	19.1	217.2	109.7	40.4	69.3

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ General imports prior to 1933-34; subsequently, imports for consumption.

EXPORTS: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average, 1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Lard, includ- ing neutral	Hams and shoul- ders ^{a/}	Bacon and sides ^{b/}	Cotton, Upland ^{c/}	Tobacco leaf	
	pounds	pounds	pounds	bales	Bright flue- cured	Dark- fired Ky. and Tenn.
<u>Monthly average-</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1928-29.....	66,602	10,450	10,771	632	34,496	6,609
1929-30.....	66,995	10,860	11,081	562	35,829	8,032
1930-31.....	49,702	8,312	4,368	569	36,057	6,859
1931-32.....	45,860	5,778	2,131	732	23,791	6,683
1932-33.....	47,155	5,934	1,475	704	22,472	5,304
1933-34.....	45,951	5,957	1,987	681	27,528	6,321
1934-35.....	18,950	5,380	999	419	20,373	5,297
1935-36.....	7,465	3,893	362	529	26,899	4,578
1936-37.....	8,643	3,271	332	475	25,220	4,274
1937-38.....	15,842	4,025	474	485	30,160	3,782
1938-39.....	19,956	4,894	1,105	297	30,208	3,970
1939-40.....	21,400	3,071	1,884	531	21,026	2,925
<u>1939</u>						
January.....	28,520	3,744	1,209	299	22,286	2,018
February.....	24,483	4,096	1,139	277	29,465	1,759
March.....	22,157	6,434	1,017	340	26,668	6,151
April.....	17,531	5,289	830	184	9,883	5,737
May.....	25,303	6,799	937	148	11,584	8,201
June.....	22,682	7,265	818	119	6,051	5,494
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
July.....	25,339	7,920	1,984	112	10,161	1,236
August.....	22,848	5,132	1,038	212	28,412	974
September.....	24,693	2,983	1,465	688	36,038	4,225
October.....	19,091	2,029	1,060	926	20,431	2,546
November.....	25,706	2,131	908	604	22,137	1,845
December.....	18,917	4,056	3,956	838	22,862	1,526
January.....	27,988	6,299	6,002	1,068	28,246	2,037
February.....	25,133	3,569	2,848	766	13,540	1,458
March.....	20,654	654	574	447	26,787	1,840
April.....	18,849	577	1,776	355	9,707	4,042
May.....	14,889	845	650	229	21,111	7,248
June.....	12,697	662	351	129	12,880	6,121
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
July.....	28,239	936	233	141	12,385	940
August.....	10,181	786	324	69	11,004	470
September.....	9,956	733	429	96	5,748	176
October.....	10,198	630	456	206	7,447	260
November.....	10,228	811	289	153	7,807	1,621

Continued -

EXPORTS: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average, 1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date—Continued

Year and month	Wheat, grain	Apples, fresh d/	Pears, fresh	Oranges	Raisins	Prunes, dried
<u>Monthly average—</u>	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1928-29	8,593	1,754	6,904	352	18,480	33,754
1929-30	7,681	857	5,169	306	10,725	11,916
1930-31	6,364	1,695	11,222	332	10,425	24,688
1931-32	8,043	1,503	7,559	295	10,184	20,328
1932-33	1,741	1,146	9,999	283	9,376	15,196
1933-34	1,567	1,022	9,251	287	7,830	16,903
1934-35	252	672	8,386	341	7,824	12,726
1935-36	26	1,020	10,345	454	9,085	18,137
1936-37	264	562	10,943	257	9,361	13,663
1937-38	6,978	913	11,229	494	11,781	17,899
1938-39	7,049	1,006	14,248	632	12,770	17,836
1939-40	1,970	268	7,755	321	10,564	9,920
<u>1939</u>						
January	10,219	2,396	5,370	573	9,607	14,568
February	8,782	1,230	2,175	520	6,390	14,266
March	8,487	1,192	1,341	915	7,236	14,740
April	5,924	634	550	1,385	6,520	14,262
May	10,672	396	300	738	9,828	15,803
June	3,929	83	82	398	3,968	8,108
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
July	3,019	108	8,944	287	9,922	9,520
August	5,903	286	19,570	292	5,542	8,896
September	2,530	348	14,527	234	15,675	7,507
October	1,701	666	23,916	201	54,703	30,536
November	1,452	701	13,779	260	8,735	14,034
December	597	338	6,640	494	6,769	5,462
January	608	244	3,230	289	7,060	16,665
February	1,430	158	772	336	7,302	10,701
March	3,704	167	912	399	5,586	7,353
April	1,833	96	250	585	2,901	3,743
May	227	79	427	180	1,418	2,274
June	632	26	92	296	1,157	2,356
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
July	1,878	53	2,896	55	2,279	3,343
August	934	45	5,868	477	1,381	2,069
September	990	77	2,618	227	2,069	2,628
October	1,283	144	3,579	229	4,137	4,898
November	549	107	2,808	227	3,320	2,935

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Prior to June 30, 1931, includes Wiltshire sides. b/ Prior to June 30, 1931, excludes Wiltshire sides. c/ Bales of 500 pounds. d/ Includes boxes, baskets, and barrels in terms of bushels.

IMPORTS: Specified United States supplementary agricultural commodities, monthly average, 1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Cattle, dutiable head	Beef, canned, including corned	Hams, shoulders, and bacon	Cheese	Hides and skins, raw	Wool (excl. free in bond)
<u>Monthly average-</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
1928-29	40	6,099	189	7,051	37,281	9,516
1929-30	34	6,874	160	6,522	45,714	9,970
1930-31	7	1,373	158	4,831	22,155	3,556
1931-32	8	1,874	234	4,770	21,174	2,258
1932-33	8	2,599	194	4,660	17,629	1,019
1933-34	5	3,295	90	3,909	27,534	4,699
1934-35	20	5,791	158	4,037	17,651	2,289
1935-36	35	7,349	1,246	4,115	27,262	8,434
1936-37	36	6,677	3,335	5,474	27,264	15,118
1937-38	36	7,025	3,811	4,624	15,704	3,546
1938-39	56	6,721	3,775	4,556	23,373	5,497
1939-40	53	6,912	1,131	4,608	26,476	13,464
<u>1939</u>						
January	115	4,365	3,737	3,914	32,656	6,334
February	69	3,132	3,705	4,425	28,006	5,465
March	90	5,707	4,119	4,881	28,688	9,207
April	125	8,640	4,750	3,927	25,298	7,109
May	62	11,281	4,389	4,353	26,805	7,327
June	26	7,879	3,572	3,781	22,400	6,336
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
July	55	8,082	4,481	3,134	22,599	5,544
August	43	7,515	4,327	3,435	24,812	5,040
September	20	13,055	1,529	5,762	24,117	11,944
October	60	8,425	454	11,637	21,173	9,916
November	60	4,439	717	6,344	31,305	11,948
December	29	3,351	544	3,478	33,151	16,397
January	69	8,407	422	3,339	30,116	24,990
February	38	6,445	264	2,959	32,149	21,086
March	43	4,757	305	3,698	23,529	20,710
April	92	4,536	153	4,073	22,601	12,466
May	85	9,080	298	4,072	23,662	10,222
June	39	4,851	74	3,363	28,497	11,301
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
July	42	4,070	54	1,784	28,310	10,332
August	34	4,640	28	1,377	32,956	10,018
September	28	4,016	39	1,534	28,012	15,357
October	63	3,405	36	2,093	29,549	25,862
November	57	3,072	37	2,261	38,362	22,816

IMPORTS: Specified United States supplementary agricultural commodities, monthly average, 1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date -
Continued

Year and month	Cotton, unmf ^d . a/	Flax- seed bushels	Oils		Sugar b/	Tobacco, unmf ^d .
			Coconut pounds	Tung pounds		
Monthly average-	1,000 bales	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 pounds
1928-29	40	1,958	21,441	9,603	396	6,607
1929-30	34	1,638	30,883	10,912	303	5,265
1930-31	9	651	26,328	8,283	274	6,285
1931-32	12	1,154	24,757	6,779	272	6,115
1932-33	11	518	21,725	6,988	246	4,962
1933-34	13	1,492	29,425	10,176	235	4,649
1934-35	10	1,278	25,063	9,364	281	4,856
1935-36	14	1,282	29,141	12,491	270	5,658
1936-37	27	2,175	26,549	12,292	247	5,776
1937-38	15	1,488	28,731	10,779	234	5,668
1938-39	18	1,562	31,638	8,038	214	6,340
1939-40	20	1,101	26,630	8,298	279	6,728
<u>1939</u>						
January	14	2,111	23,103	7,517	71	5,820
February	19	2,248	29,122	4,656	130	5,492
March	12	2,031	41,370	5,597	256	6,592
April	19	1,416	22,889	9,526	224	4,783
May	23	1,155	38,450	5,542	206	7,765
June	14	1,802	37,557	6,630	287	6,865
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
July	22	1,123	21,215	6,575	354	6,463
August	16	1,511	32,898	4,592	324	7,548
September	15	452	10,988	5,713	415	6,491
October	23	875	17,774	6,679	210	6,724
November	17	682	34,744	3,098	94	8,425
December	23	623	26,686	12,593	331	9,478
January	13	1,058	34,899	16,158	191	6,174
February	43	1,763	26,240	7,262	261	5,285
March	11	1,972	34,266	8,886	276	5,159
April	17	1,199	34,977	1,279	293	5,790
May	24	1,434	18,150	11,862	301	6,770
June	15	521	26,729	14,874	302	6,425
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
July	26	661	36,659	18,721	293	7,780
August	16	628	26,286	9,941	271	7,329
September	13	24	21,684	1,884	200	6,239
October	51	704	36,157	4,414	192	6,734
November	23	1,093	34,412	456	208	5,365

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net. b/ Tons of 2,000 pounds. Excludes beet sugar.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-November 1939 and 1940

Commodity exported	Unit	July-November a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939 Thousands	1940 Thousands	1939 dollars	1940 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Animal, live:					
Cattle	No.	1	1	1,000	1,000
Hogs	No.	1	b/	9	3
Horses	No.	b/	b/	137	78
Mules, asses and burros	No.	2	b/	476	10
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	1,232	1,488	350	466
Cheese-					
Processed, blended, & spreads	Lb.	437	796	91	174
Other cheese	Lb.	195	297	42	71
Total cheese	Lb.	632	1,093	133	245
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	15	181	13	91
Condensed	Lb.	1,195	21,093	132	2,456
Dried	Lb.	3,598	9,826	1,060	1,664
Evaporated	Lb.	13,318	90,656	881	5,974
Infants' foods, malted, etc....	Lb.	2,318	1,333	825	458
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	1,119	1,541	299	403
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	2,683	3,408	429	579
Pickled or cured	Lb.	4,594	3,288	404	320
Canned beef, including corned	Lb.	506	180	163	42
Total beef and veal	Lb.	7,783	6,876	996	941
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	12,985	5,631	1,465	619
Bacon	Lb.	4,918	1,731	509	246
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	20,195	3,895	3,664	678
Sides, Cumberland & Wiltshire	Lb.	1,537	0	209	0
Pickled or salted	Lb.	7,608	5,747	623	425
Canned	Lb.	2,887	1,265	937	342
Total pork	Lb.	50,130	18,269	7,407	2,310
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	107	192	21	34
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	1,170	720	218	174
Sausage -					
Canned	Lb.	787	471	231	124
Not canned	Lb.	543	394	116	190
Other meats -					
Fresh, frozen, or cured	Lb.	7,884	1,107	843	96
Canned, incl. canned poultry.	Lb.	833	556	145	98
Total meats	Lb.	69,237	29,085	9,977	3,967

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-November 1939 and 1940 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-November a/			
		Quantity 1939	Quantity 1940	Value 1939	Value 1940
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and Meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes	Lb.	.25	11	40	20
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	7,439	3,240	2,112	1,587
Oils and fats, animal:					
Lard, including neutral.....	Lb.	117,678	68,802	8,443	4,142
Oleo oil.....	Lb.	2,534	299	233	24
Oleo stock.....	Lb.	3,127	2	321	b/
Stearins and fatty acids.....	Lb.	1,835	3,134	178	251
Tallow.....	Lb.	1,346	1,604	91	68
Other animal oils and fats....	Lb.	16,173	2,143	1,188	163
Total animal oils and fats..	Lb.	142,623	75,984	10,454	4,648
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton and linters, unmfd:					
Cotton.(500 lb.).....	Bale	2,577	668	128,767	34,479
Linters (500 lb.).....	Bale	163	20	1,992	405
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples in baskets.....	Bskt.	105	37	147	49
Apples in boxes.....	Box	1,407	343	1,964	597
Apples in barrels.....	Bbl.	199	15	623	62
Grapefruit.....	Box	302	255	480	386
Lemons.....	Box	326	197	969	639
Oranges.....	Box	1,275	1,215	2,508	2,669
Grapes.....	Lb.	49,924	50,621	1,733	1,471
Pears.....	Lb.	80,736	17,768	2,750	667
Dried-					
Apples.....	Lb.	9,861	723	772	58
Apricots.....	Lb.	26,417	1,186	2,900	138
Prunes.....	Lb.	70,493	15,873	3,352	702
Raisins.....	Lb.	94,577	13,186	4,599	610
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce.....	Lb.	9,555	295	412	18
Apricots.....	Lb.	27,180	311	1,810	28
Fruits for salad.....	Lb.	31,341	1,646	3,243	162
Grapefruit.....	Lb.	11,948	159	680	11
Peaches.....	Lb.	57,964	1,870	3,614	130
Pears.....	Lb.	43,962	1,245	3,169	112
Pineapples.....	Lb.	14,258	862	1,086	63
Nuts:					
Pecans.....	Lb.	1,677	170	261	62
Walnuts.....	Lb.	7,334	3,286	811	305

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-November 1939 and 1940 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-November a/			
		Quantity 1939	Quantity 1940	Value 1939	Value 1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Barley, grain (48 lb.).....	Bu.	2,531	369	1,638	203
Buckwheat, grain (48 lb.).....	Bu.	196	10	129	5
Corn and corn meal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.).....	Bu.	10,161	18,767	5,915	12,233
Corn meal (196 lb.).....	Bbl.	67	31	232	111
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain.....	Bu.	10,431	18,893	6,147	12,344
Malt (34 lb.).....	Bu.	344	418	283	520
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	52	38	30	21
Oatmeal.....	Lb.	10,006	6,087	817	467
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain.....	Bu.	608	376	847	488
Rice - c/					
Paddy or rough.....	Lb.	2,431	4,782	36	84
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	118,801	124,751	3,748	3,534
Flour and meal.....	Lb.	961	28	23	1
Rye, grain (56 lb.).....	Bu.	1	242	1	233
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain (60 lb.).....	Bu.	14,604	5,643	8,949	3,756
Wheat flour- (bbl. of 196 lb.)					
Wholly of U. S. wheat.....	Bbl.	2,527	2,014	7,998	6,069
Other wheat flour.....	Bbl.	894	660	3,312	2,817
Total wheat flour.....	Bbl.	3,421	2,674	11,310	8,886
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain.....	Bu.	30,682	18,210	20,259	12,642
Oil cake and oil-cake meal:					
Cottonseed cake and meal.....	L.ton	5	b/	162	12
Linseed cake and meal.....	L.ton	81	1	2,605	48
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil, edible.....	Lb.	5,607	7,378	399	344
Coconut oil, inedible.....	Lb.	7,945	13,589	341	443
Corn oil.....	Lb.	34	38	4	4
Cottonseed oil, crude.....	Lb.	3,090	259	190	20
Cottonseed oil, refined.....	Lb.	6,310	5,132	519	339
Linseed oil.....	Lb.	1,298	2,162	129	199
Soybean oil.....	Lb.	5,236	5,770	378	409
Vegetable soap stock.....	Lb.	6,596	3,092	251	119
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans.....	Lb.	435,570	4,866	7,111	76
Other oilseeds.....	Lb.	900	810	20	29
Sugar (2,000 lb.).....	Ton	60	34	3,908	2,301

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-November 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-November a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:					
Tobacco leaf:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Bright flue-cured.....	Lb.	117,178	44,392	27,533	11,059
Burley.....	Lb.	5,766	1,657	1,162	413
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee....	Lb.	10,825	3,466	1,599	691
Dark Virginia.....	Lb.	3,562	641	832	167
Maryland and Ohio export.....	Lb.	2,590	.8	565	3
Green River.....	Lb.	319	106	45	14
One Sucker leaf.....	Lb.	1,049	8	79	1
Black fat, water baler & dk.Af.	Lb.	3,031	1,395	616	302
Cigar leaf.....	Lb.	251	160	181	113
Perique.....	Lb.	45	14	20	6
Total leaf tobacco.....	Lb.	144,616	51,847	32,632	12,769
Tobacco, other than leaf:					
Trimmings and scrap.....	Lb.	257	155	12	9
Stems.....	Lb.	9,083	8,897	138	180
Vegetables:					
Beans, green(incl. snap beans).	Lb.	913	1,703	49	55
Beans, dried.....	Lb.	24,409	21,217	1,076	816
Onions.....	Lb.	34,066	31,480	457	587
Peas, green.....	Lb.	431	500	26	24
Peas, dried.....	Lb.	8,902	8,165	425	515
Peppers.....	Lb.	179	270	9	11
Potatoes, white.....	Lb.	78,629	82,396	1,220	977
Tomatoes, fresh.....	Lb.	6,275	10,150	195	285
Vegetables, canned.....	Lb.	27,966	16,410	2,176	1,281
Misc. vegetable products:					
Cornstarch and corn flour.....	Lb.	66,050	107,934	1,643	3,293
Glucose, liquid (corn sirup)....	Lb.	20,642	9,870	570	333
Glucose, dry (grape sugar)....	Lb.	6,281	5,494	265	270
Hops.....	Lb.	3,001	3,939	1,079	1,448
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc., crude.	Lb.	2,370	2,145	583	980
Total principal agricultural products.....				287,351	124,264
Other agricultural products.....				22,075	15,975
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.....				309,426	140,239
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES...				1,368,382	1,600,803

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to December 28, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Beginning January 1, 1940, "screenings and broken rice" included with "milled, including brown, etc." Prior to that, included with "flour and meal."

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-November 1939 and 1940

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-November a/			
		Quantity 1939	Quantity 1940	Value 1939	Value 1940
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000	1,000
Animals, live:				dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each	No.	36:	33:	550:	504
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each..	No.	96:	104:	1,325:	1,573
700 pounds or more, each -					
Cows for dairy purposes	No.	4:	6:	269:	386
Other cattle	No.	102:	81:	5,860:	4,397
Total cattle, dutiable	No.	238:	224:	8,004:	6,860
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	5:	7:	465:	732
Hogs (except for breeding)	Lb.	35:	53:	2:	3
Horses	No.	2:	2:	415:	775
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	487:	507:	116:	108
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	12,144:	10,512:	609:	484
Cheese --					
Swiss	Lb.	7,194:	1,285:	1,817:	371
Cheddar	Lb.	4,904:	143:	596:	24
Other cheese	Lb.	18,213:	7,619:	4,089:	1,435
Total cheese	Lb.	30,311:	9,047:	6,502:	1,830
Cream	Gal.	1:	b/	1:	1
Milk -					
Condensed and evaporated	Lb.	99:	2:	5:	b/
Dried and malted	Lb.	2,300:	14:	111:	6
Whole, skimmed, and buttermilk..	Gal.	15:	12:	3:	2
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	130:	92:	22:	19
Eggs, whole, dried	Lb.	18:	13:	7:	5
Egg yolks, dried	Lb.	530:	1,348:	109:	209
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	154:	151:	41:	36
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0:	0:	0:	0
Egg yolks, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0:	b/	0:	b/
Egg albumen, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0:	0:	0:	0
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prep. :	Lb.	2,469:	2,784:	3,361:	4,652
Feathers, crude	Lb.	3,228:	4,701:	1,115:	1,253
Hides and skins, agricultural c/ ...	Lb.	124,006:	157,189:	17,983:	18,909
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal -					
Fresh	Lb.	1,172:	9,749:	109:	671
Pickled or cured	Lb.	920:	538:	66:	45
Canned, including corned	Lb.	41,516:	19,203:	4,137:	2,081
Mutton and lamb, fresh	Lb.	74:	13:	4:	1

Continued --

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-November 1939 and 1940 - Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-November a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS - Con.: Meats and meat products, Con.: Pork - Fresh and frozen	Lb.	956	1,586	184	212
Hams, shoulders, and bacon	Lb.	11,507	194	3,119	62
Pickled, salted, and other	Lb.	698	106	210	30
Poultry and game	Lb.	178	155	69	47
Other meats - Fresh	Lb.	736	1,305	126	182
Canned, prepared, or preserved..: Total meats	Lb.	48	17	13	5
		57,805	32,866	8,037	3,336
Sausage casings	Lb.	7,067	6,375	2,857	2,668
Tallow	Lb.	439	459	15	11
Wool, unmanufactured, excluding free in bond	Lb.	44,391	34,385	10,111	18,745
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS: Fibers, vegetable: Cotton and linters - Cotton (478 lb.)	Bale	66	63	3,451	3,276
Linters (478 lb.)	Bale	26	67	315	939
Flax, unmanufactured (2,240 lb.)...: Hemp, unmanufactured (2,240 lb.)...: Jute and jute butts, unmfd.(2,240 lb)	Ton	2	1	724	459
	Ton	b/	b/	35	27
Fruits: Berries, natural state	Lb.	2,595	3,350	139	238
Currants	Lb.	2,794	755	137	38
Dates	Lb.	22,942	26,098	900	1,168
Figs	Lb.	3,867	1,280	263	90
Grapes	Cu.ft.	1	12	5	13
Limes	Lb.	1,441	1,579	27	32
Pineapples - Fresh		d/	d/	95	126
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	43,978	54,113	1,744	2,789
Raisins	Lb.	195	99	22	13
Olives, in brine	Gal.	2,442	3,036	1,830	2,238
Grains and grain products: Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	423	984	156	365
Barley malt	Lb.	40,829	17,509	840	401
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	175	1,085	104	359
Oats and oatmeal - Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	2,475	3,523	832	1,195
Oatmeal	Lb.	10	56	1	5
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	2,475	3,526	833	1,200

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-November 1939 and 1940 - Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-November a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS - Con.: Grains and grain products, Con.: Rice - Uncleaned and paddy	Lb.	1,535	338	56	13
Cleaned or milled	Lb.	2,344	1,797	66	46
Patna	Lb.	451	288	15	10
Broken rice	Lb.	21,618	11,424	279	165
Flour, meal, polish and bran	Lb.	480	107	15	7
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	7	0	5
Wheat and wheat flour - Wheat, grain - (Bu. of 60 lb.)					
For domestic use - Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	13	150	8	88
Other wheat grain	Bu.	b/	19	1	15
For milling in bond & export - To Cuba	Bu.	1,000	910	626	673
To other countries	Bu.	3,695	2,426	2,053	1,649
Total wheat grain	Bu.	4,708	3,505	2,688	2,425
Wheat flour - (bbl. of 196 lb.) : For domestic use	Bbl.	20	25	49	55
Free in bond for export	Bbl.	37	36	85	80
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	4,976	3,792	2,822	2,560
Feeds and fodders: Beet pulp, dried (2,240 lb.)	Ton	9	11	208	251
Bran, shorts, etc. - (2,000 lb.) : Of direct importation	Ton	175	196	2,970	2,883
Withdrawn bonded mills	Ton	52	29	878	513
Total bran, shorts, etc.	Ton	227	225	3,848	3,396
Hay (2,000 lb.)	Ton	19	8	153	67
Oil cake and oil-cake meal - Coconut or copra	Lb.	51,055	90,070	501	467
Cottonseed	Lb.	719	48,277	8	284
Linseed	Lb.	1,641	0	23	0
Soybean	Lb.	6,876	8,733	95	108
Other oil cake and meal	Lb.	9,060	10,970	77	60
Total oil cake and meal	Lb.	69,351	158,050	704	919
Hops	Lb.	2,979	454	1,209	171
Nuts and preparations		b/	b/	7,204	7,013
Oils, vegetable: Carnauba wax	Lb.	4,727	3,361	1,396	1,716
Coconut oil	Lb.	117,618	155,198	2,961	3,342
Corn oil	Lb.	3,464	0	141	0
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	4,138	6,022	113	193
Linseed oil	Lb.	14	5	1	1

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-November 1939 and 1940 - Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-November a/			
		Quantity 1939	1940	Value 1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS - Con.: Oils, vegetable, Con.:		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	26,216	13,448	3,282	1,788
Olive oil, inedible	Lb.	16,750	11,551	1,123	726
Palm-kernel oil	Lb.	463	0	16	0
Palm oil	Lb.	117,322	106,404	2,569	1,865
Peanut oil	Lb.	718	647	54	53
Perilla oil	Lb.	24,084	5,023	1,095	487
Rapeseed oil	Gal.	641	497	216	242
Soybean oil	Lb.	875	27	40	3
Tung oil	Lb.	26,657	35,415	4,355	7,063
<u>Oilseeds:</u>		:	:	:	:
Babassu nuts and kernels	Lb.	42,385	33,815	1,292	982
Castor beans	Lb.	54,344	35,532	961	1,580
Copra	Lb.	160,490	218,279	2,530	2,212
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	4,642	3,110	5,581	3,177
Palm nuts and kernels	Lb.	76	10,571	3	81
Poppyseed	Lb.	1,779	556	154	56
Rapeseed	Lb.	2,768	1,260	74	26
Sesame seed	Lb.	3,610	4,055	125	125
Soybeans	Lb.	56	25	2	1
Seeds, except oilseeds		d/	d/	2,206	650
Spices (supplementary)	Lb.	8,598	5,004	1,060	830
<u>Sugar and molasses:</u>		:	:	:	:
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	1,397	1,164	59,425	43,843
Molasses -		:	:	:	:
Unfit for human consumption	Gal.	81,361	107,924	2,734	4,761
Other molasses	Gal.	6,811	3,630	1,116	638
Total molasses	Gal.	88,172	111,554	3,850	5,399
<u>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</u>		:	:	:	:
Leaf	Lb.	27,584	28,424	15,319	15,154
Scrap	Lb.	7,005	4,491	966	731
Stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	1,063	531	33	15
<u>Vegetables and preparations:</u>		:	:	:	:
Beans -		:	:	:	:
Dried	Lb.	2,480	2,414	85	96
Green or unripe	Lb.	239	564	7	15
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	3,457	3,671	138	144
Garlic	Lb.	461	441	14	28
Lentils and lupines	Lb.	1,652	3,624	69	156
Onions	Lb.	2,442	3	43	b/
Peas, except cow- and chickpeas -		:	:	:	:
Dried	Lb.	189	185	5	5
Green or unripe	Lb.	1	2	b/	b/
Potatoes, white	Lb.	43,857	14,379	716	210

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-November 1939 and 1940 - Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-November a/			
		Quantity 1939	Quantity 1940	Value 1939	Value 1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS - Con.:		Thou-	Thou-	1,000	1,000
Vegetables and preparations, Con.:		sands	sands	dollars	dollars
Tapioca, crude, flour and prepared...	Lb.	143,759	152,067	2,248	3,043
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	1,308	2,247	28	43
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	51,192	42,770	406	316
Vegetables, canned -		:	:	:	
Mushrooms	Lb.	385	42	76	12
Peas	Lb.	96	11	10	1
Tomatoes	Lb.	16,220	1,443	659	73
Argols, tartar, and wine lees	Lb.	6,012	9,199	395	856
Wines	Gal.	1,743	1,070	3,920	2,566
Total principal supplementary				208,637	189,671
Other supplementary				16,364	13,165
Total supplementary				225,001	202,836
<u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>		:	:	:	
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		:	:	:	
Silk, raw	Lb.	24,951	24,823	63,920	64,320
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond....	Lb.	58,738	39,658	10,894	9,085
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:		:	:	:	
Bananas	Bunch	24,057	22,319	12,726	12,420
Coffee	Lb.	823,118	820,273	54,180	44,720
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	243,470	362,544	10,210	15,268
Tea	Lb.	39,211	40,669	8,099	8,686
Spices (excluding supplementary)....	Lb.	38,936	28,108	4,175	3,920
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.(excl. sup.):		d/	d/	5,452	6,920
Oils, essential & distilled(" " ")		d/	d/	2,540	2,046
Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb. ton) :		:	:	:	
Kapok, unmanufactured	Ton	4	4	1,020	813
Manila, unmanufactured	Ton	19	26	1,627	2,112
Sisal and henequen,unmanufactured..	Ton	57	56	4,157	4,544
Rubber, crude:		:	:	:	
Milk of, or latex	Lb.	30,687	25,661	5,228	5,084
Guayule	Lb.	2,152	3,545	209	318
Other rubber, crude	Lb.	419,739	797,833	67,226	138,246
Total rubber, crude	Lb.	452,578	827,039	72,663	143,648
Total principal complementary				251,663	318,502
Other complementary				2,125	2,920
Total complementary				253,788	321,422
Total supplementary				225,001	202,836
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				478,789	524,258
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				971,691	1,058,668

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to December 28, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins" reported in pieces only. d/ Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES: Exports (domestic) of specified agricultural products,
January-November 1939 and 1940 and November 1939 and 1940 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	January-November		November	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
Pork, cured:		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Bacon and sides	Lb.	12,404	13,932	908	289
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	53,823	16,500	2,131	811
Total cured pork	Lb.	66,227	30,432	3,039	1,100
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	258,355	189,012	25,706	10,228
Grains and preparations:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	5,098	1,370	11	19
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	26,838	38,362	1,204	926
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	215	178	12	8
Rice- <u>b/</u>					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	13,999	8,803	543	2,553
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	282,280	294,998	8,556	33,182
Flour and meal	Lb.	1,472	34	101	0
Rye, grain .. (56 lb.)	Bu.	1	838	0	<u>c/</u>
Wheat-					
Grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	62,617	14,078	1,452	549
Flour, wholly of United States wheat (196 lb.)	Bbl.	5,439	3,750	387	603
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples <u>d/</u>	Bu.	8,041	1,195	701	107
Pears	Lb.	90,553	23,453	13,780	2,808
Oranges	Box	5,803	3,301	260	227
Grapefruit	Box	1,100	705	71	61
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	23,241	5,345	3,609	103
Apricots	Lb.	31,197	5,237	705	207
Prunes	Lb.	152,240	58,964	14,034	2,935
Raisins	Lb.	138,126	38,611	8,735	3,320
Canned pears	Lb.	73,862	15,268	6,472	320
Tobacco leaf:					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	223,115	156,663	22,137	7,807
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	40,185	26,212	1,844	1,621
Other leaf tobacco	Lb.	37,359	18,810	3,608	906
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	300,659	201,685	27,589	10,334
Cotton, excl. linters (500 lb.)	Bale	3,960	3,744	611	153

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to December 28, 1940. b/ Beginning January 1, 1940, "screenings and broken rice" included with "milled, including brown, etc." Prior to that, included with "flour and meal". c/ Less than 500. d/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels in terms of bushels.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of specified agricultural products,
January-November 1939 and 1940 and November 1939 and 1940 a/

Commodity imported	Unit	January-November		November	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
<u>Animals, live:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each..	No.	114	103	3	3
200 pounds to 700 pounds each	No.	378	315	41	35
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes..	No.	8	9	1	1
Other cattle	No.	225	164	15	18
Total cattle, dutiable..	No.	725	591	60	57
Cattle, free (for breeding)..	No.	9	13	1	2
Hogs (except for breeding) ..	Lb.	75	55	13	b/
Butter	Lb.	1,032	1,130	91	128
<u>Cheese:</u>					
Swiss	Lb.	13,576	5,631	1,343	422
Cheddar	Lb.	6,012	884	400	48
Other cheese	Lb.	36,006	24,035	4,601	1,791
Total cheese	Lb.	55,594	30,550	6,344	2,261
Eggs and egg products, dried ..	Lb.	1,132	2,585	150	216
Eggs and egg products, frozen, etc.	Lb.	26	1	0	0
<u>Meats:</u>					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	2,426	10,509	192	2,075
Beef, canned, including corned	Lb.	82,519	57,279	4,439	3,072
Pork, fresh and frozen	Lb.	2,133	2,790	229	337
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ...	Lb.	35,780	1,710	717	37
Tallow	Lb.	891	1,248	0	272
Wool, unmanufactured <u>c/</u>	Lb.	86,169	185,160	11,947	22,816
<u>Grains:</u>					
Corn ... (56 lb.)	Bu.	436	1,417	65	177
Oats ... (32 lb.)	Bu.	3,481	10,779	870	694
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu.	b/	7	0	6
Wheat <u>d/</u> (60 lb.)	Bu.	216	.308	b/	, 16
Barley malt	Lb.	96,114	45,475	5,483	2,691
<u>Oilseeds:</u>					
Copra	Lb.	372,738	560,157	63,580	61,168
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	15,406	11,057	682	1,093
<u>Oils, vegetable:</u>					
Coconut oil	Lb.	310,110	330,459	34,744	34,412
Palm oil	Lb.	262,141	208,798	24,955	12,082
Perilla oil	Lb.	47,146	11,038	3,845	840
Tung oil	Lb.	66,125	95,737	3,098	456
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	2,572	2,787	94	208
Molasses	Gal.	188,485	264,020	18,135	28,080

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to December 28, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc. d/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond and export.

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